

The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. I. No. 44.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 28, 1907.

50c. a Year.

NOTES FROM NEW YORK

We have in the outskirts of Brooklyn a place called Brunsenville, which has given us of late quite a number of interesting experiences. Local 95 had there a branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, and the old Sherman regime by Wade Shurtleff. These people had not the first idea of industrial unionism and resisted all efforts to teach them. One standing complaint of theirs was the laxness of our initiation fee, and to circumvent this they adopted a scheme which in my opinion gave points to the slickest A. F. of I. fakers. This was called the examination fee.

Every applicant for membership had to deposit \$3 as fee for the trouble to the branch of examining him as to his capacity at the trade. If he did not pass, his fee was retained by the branch, and till a future meeting, when he could try again. If he was passed, his fee was retained and that was the last he saw of it. The officers saw it a little longer, and the saloonkeeper longest of all.

In addition to this they inaugurated a system of grading their membership into first, second and third class workmen, with corresponding rates of pay. As this branch had a larger membership than the most active and loyal branch, the fact of their unclean methods constituted a serious danger to the local, and unfortunately when the local appealed to the third National Convention for an action in the form of a ruling that might help to control them, certain interests of prejudice operated to prevent that ruling being given. As a result Local 95 had to take the drastic action of expelling the branch. But before being expelled they had destroyed their financial secretary's books and all books such as might give a hint as to their financial indebtedness to the local.

We lost them, but we also lost the odium of their actions. At another time we held a meeting for painters in the same district, in order to explain to them the principles and purposes of the I. W. W. There is a union in the place, and all its officers attended in order to initiate the rank and file. I have seldom heard more foolish questions and more extraordinary rambling statements than those made by these gentry.

One question put to me is typical: "Is it not a fact that at the second convention of the I. W. W. Gompers and De Leon stayed in the one hotel?" I answered that I did not care if they had slept in the one bed. We were concerned about the rank and file, not about principles, and if he could not show something against our principles he would do well to drop such childish talk.

The meeting ended without any practical result. But some time afterwards a small independent union of Teddy bear makers had a strike in this locality, and as they were very friendly to the I. W. W., and our speakers had been addressing them, one of their officials rushed around to the boss to urge him to hold out, and then from the boss came around to tell the strikers that he had caught an I. W. W. man scalping upon the strikers.

Fortunately, an I. W. W. man was on the ground, and he got to work upon the fakes, with the result that he went away a much humiliated man. This Teddy bear strike was also instructive. The employer was a member of the Vorwarts Publishing Association, and also of the S. P. This was in itself a complication, but we could all realize that any employer, even if a Socialist, will have trouble with his employees. But in this case the strike was caused by the fact that the employer, although a progressing and active Socialist, had fired a number of his hands for their activity in forming a union. Perhaps no action could more clearly emphasize the difference between the I. W. W. and the principles of pure and simple political Socialism than this act.

The I. W. W. stands for the economic organization and for the political action of the workers. The pure and simple political Socialist fires his employees for belonging to an economic organization. But that it was not the mere isolated circumstance that when a committee of the strikers brought a letter to the editor of the Vorwarts, giving an account of the affair, that gentleman refused to publish it.

It is time the honest rank and file of the S. P. did something to clear the name of their party from the smirch these unclean actions cast upon it.

Things are looking ominous for the pure and simple political Socialists of this city. The Bricklayers and Masons' International Union has had to report to its members that the bosses refused to sign the new contract for two years, as was customary, and would only sign it for a period of one year. Also one of the bosses is reported to have told the committee from the union that if they, the bosses, choose to force a strike they could fill every job in New York City with non-union men in 1908. The committee, knowing the statement to be true, made no reply.

Wages are left untouched by the new agreement, but all other concessions are ruthlessly swept aside. Needless to say, the B. and M. I. U. took it lying down. The bosses have so far absolutely refused to sign the agreement with the Brotherhood of Carpenters, and as it expires on 31st of December it is expected that the Brotherhood will call

mistake has been forced upon the workers as a result of the trade union contract with the bosses.

Everywhere in the building trades it is evident that the unions have reached their zenith: their power of resistance is now so little that the fakers are even afraid in most cases to make the bluff of a fight. But to the industrial unionist it is pathetic to see the thousands of honest workers being led to the slaughter by criminal or ignorant leaders, while even in their direct extremity these leaders repudiate and denounce the only principle proposal for which a fight could be made, viz., the industrial unionizing of their trade. As it is, whilst the carpenters fight the other crafts will work—and sympathize.

We have all heard so much about the strong and impregnable position of the building trades, especially in New York, that we have almost come to believe in it, and it requires no little courage to declare that the benefit to the workers of that industry is more apparent than real. The workers in the building industry like to consider themselves as the aristocrats of the labor world, and are proud to inform us that their superior position is due to their devotion to pure and simple unionism.

Quite recently I had a brush with a delegation from the Board of Walking Delegates, and to the query of one of them as to what we were after, I gave them a short exposition of industrial unionism. He retorted: "Bah! you are only an experiment, only an experiment: that's all!" I answered that we were only an experiment was in a sense true, but the same could not be said of him and his co-delegates. They were not an experiment; they were a realized fact, and a nice mess they had made of it. There was not a more slave-driven body of workers in the United States than the same building trades whom they represented; not a body of men more bullied and harassed at their work or treated less like free men.

To this their only answer was: "Well, they got to us in our propaganda, if they do work hard." Ever since then I have been anxious to collect statistical data on the real wages paid in the building trades, as I, in common with others, had a suspicion that the propaganda of the I. W. W. was not true. I have been able to do so, and I have found that the conditions were deplorable. The "big wages" of the building trades would shrink to very modest proportions. Now here comes the issue of the "Carpenter" for December, 1907, with some statistics on the very point in question. As this is essentially official matter, gathered by a pure and simple union, and published in their official organ, the figures are doubly reliable to us in our propaganda. They also shed a strong light upon the "great victories" of pure and simple unionism.

I quote: "Beginning in the earlier part of the year L. U. 309, New York City, has been collecting data covering a period of six months ending September 4, 1907, showing members in and out of employment, time in and out of employment, weekly wages and hours, average weekly earnings and trade conditions in general. The very interesting and valuable data so gathered has been compiled by the Local Union and shows the prevailing conditions in total figures as follows: Out of a total membership of over 1,200, 914 members have filled out the blank forms and answered the various questions; 619 members out of the 914 were enjoying the Saturday half holiday and worked forty-four hours per week. The average weekly wage per member amounted to \$19.16. Of the 885 members answering the respective questions 206 worked full time, or all the twenty-six weeks of the period covered by the research; 679 members lost from one to twenty-five weeks, and eight members were out of work during the entire period."

This claim of my friend, the walking delegate, that the members of the building trades are seen to have a very slim foundation. An average wage of \$19.16 for highly skilled tradesmen as an excuse to submit to be overworked and slave-driven workers than anti-bullion negroes is in itself conclusive proof that the pure and simple form of organization is a complete failure for the purposes of the workers. It is a far cry from \$5 per day, the standard wage of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, to \$19.16 per week, the average wage, as shown by the figures of their own union. And he it noted also that these six months for which the figures stand include the four summer months of June, July and August—the busiest season of the year. If for this busy season the pure and simple union can only give such a deplorable showing, what would the figures be for the other six months, which would mean a considerably lower average wage for that period would be lower still.

As indicated in my notes of last week this Brotherhood of Carpenters has failed to get the bosses to sign the agreement for 1908, and consequently is preparing for a strike at the beginning of the year. Now on this point two things are to be noted, and I would most earnestly desire to press them upon such of our brothers in the pure and simple building trades as may have the good fortune to read this: First, that they are being called upon to strike in the worst period of the year, when thousands of the men will be idle necessarily as a result of climatic conditions. Second, that this unfortunate tactical

Look for Some Good News Items

(Special to THE BULLETIN.)

New York, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1907.—The general executive board of the I. W. W., with all members present except Heeswood, is now in session here transacting business of great importance to the future of the organization. In next week's BULLETIN will appear a full report carrying the good news to the membership throughout the country of the acquisition of a large and important body of workers.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN.

Mine Owners Have Taken a Very Ugly Stand—General Funston

San Francisco, Dec. 22.—Upon his return from Goldfield, where he had been investigating the trouble between the mine owners and the miners of that camp, General Funston said:

"There is no denying the fact that the situation in Goldfield is delicate. But as things stand now at the camp I do not look for trouble. The troops have avoided displaying sympathy for either side and the majority of the union miners seem peacefully inclined. But THE MINE OWNERS HAVE TAKEN A VERY UGLY STAND and given their ultimatum that they will never again employ a member of the Federation. They declare that they will operate their mines with non-union labor and, although they have not yet done so to any extent, I believe there will be serious trouble if they start non-union miners from the outside. As to the merits of the case, it is not easy to form an opinion."

Stay Away From Goldfield

The mine owners have reduced wages \$1.00 per day. The card system is to be put into effect. Union men will not be permitted to work. Troops were brought in to compel men to work for scrip. Should any person offer you work in Goldfield it will be for the purpose of making you a SCAB.

Don't come here with that old plea that you are ignorant of conditions do not look for trouble. The troops have avoided displaying sympathy for either side and the majority of the union miners seem peacefully inclined. But THE MINE OWNERS HAVE TAKEN A VERY UGLY STAND and given their ultimatum that they will never again employ a member of the Federation. They declare that they will operate their mines with non-union labor and, although they have not yet done so to any extent, I believe there will be serious trouble if they start non-union miners from the outside. As to the merits of the case, it is not easy to form an opinion."

Approaching the Climax

The Inter-Ocean of Dec. 25 contained the following special dispatch from Denver:

"Denver, Colo., Dec. 24.—After years of bitter rivalry, the American Federation of Labor and the Western Federation of Miners may unite. Overtures for peace between the two organizations were made today, when Max Morris, vice president of the American Federation, accompanied by George Hally, president of the Western Federation, called upon the Western Federation's officers in this city and presented to them a formal letter of invitation from President Gompers to become affiliated with the American Federation."

Conditions in Portland

ENVOY BULLETIN: Fellow-workers: I write to acquaint you with what is taking place among the working people of this city. We have a great number of jobless slaves of every nationality and trade in the market.

The A. F. of L. is in a panic straits. They are as powerless to protect their commodity as the unorganized are theirs. The masters of the metal trades decided to start up on Dec. 24 with new slabs, to put on all the apprentices they wanted and to reduce wages. The unions held meetings, after the masters had posted their notices in all the shops, and decided to do nothing till the bosses committed some overt act. This morning three non-union moulders were put on at the Columbia Engineering works. The most of the union men who worked at this shop are idle now, yet the shop committee of the union waited on the three non-union men this morning, two of them agreed to join the union, the third said he would not.

The moulders, or a number of them, say they will wait till Thursday night (regular meeting night) to see if the national officers will give them support. They declare that if they do not get support, they will send Valentine their cards, telling him they are no good. We await with interest the next turn of the wheel.

The plasterers, too, are in trouble. Their union has a membership of about seventy members, but only eight or ten are working; they are going out to resist the cut in wages, so I am informed.

An A. F. of L. plumber was at our agitation meeting last night. When we opened up for free discussion of about seventy members were present. He said that the I. W. W. is the only labor organization in this country today. The rest he said were fakes and he would withdraw from the craft organization soon and join the I. W. W. The plumbers, I believe, will have a cut of \$2 per week.

One of our members (Fellow-

DENVER INDUSTRIALISTS SPEAK

Resolutions adopted by Local 125, I. W. W., Denver, Colo., on the evening of December 12, 1907:

Whereas, The mine owners having chosen for their present battlefield the Goldfield camp, in order to serve the double purpose of carrying on their conspiracy against the bona fide organization of labor, and also particularly to thwart and baffle the work of Vincent St. John and to accomplish the murder of this stalwart and brave champion of working class interests—their two previous attempts to take his life having proven abortive; and

Whereas, This cowardly attempt of their tool, Mulvaney, to assassinate St. John on the streets of Goldfield, with reckless disregard of the lives of bystanders, resulting primarily in the wounding of their chosen victim, and incidentally in the death of one man in no way concerned in the labor troubles, and in the wounding of other citizens; and

Whereas, This stage of the labor war, involving as it does an attack on the stronghold of the revolutionary wing of the labor movement by the capitalist conspirators and their military hirelings, is merely the open warfare of the flank maneuver accomplished months ago when all eyes were centered upon Idaho and the kidnapped prisoners there, and which attracted a momentary attention in the case of Preston and Smith, but which has been completely overshadowed by the Haywood trial, and practically ignored by the reactionists in the W. F. of M., and their official organ, the Miners' Magazine; and

Whereas, The conservative policy of the majority in the W. F. of M. convention last June is without doubt responsible for the recent hold operations in the Goldfield district by the capitalist enemy, who, by such aggressive and severe measures as the reduction of wages and the payment of the same in worthless scrip, are forcing a strike, and in this their opportunity to drive the miners to resistance and, if possible, to violence; and

Workers Address Governor Sparks

To John Sparks, Governor of Nevada: Dear Sir: We, a body of wage workers of Salt Lake, Utah, address to you this letter of protest because of your recent action against the interests of the workers of Goldfield. We find the following facts upon which to base our protest:

First—United States troops sent in to Goldfield, being requested by the Mine Owners' association through Joseph Smith and M. R. Preston, are in jail and their only offense is that of protecting themselves against their attempted murder on the part of one Silva, a tool of the class? Did you call the militia when those men were convicted on the perjured testimony of a hired stool pigeon, one Claiborn, a Pinkerton spy? Did you call out the militia when Mulvaney shot without cause innocent men in the street, and our brave leader, Vincent St. John, was one of the victims? Did you think of law and order when such a murderer as Mulvaney was allowed his liberty on \$2000 bail? No, your notion of law and order is the same as the rest of your class.

Law and order means the law and order of the gang, the bayonet and the policeman's club, always directed against the working class. Law and order means that workers are to be put in the "bull pen" and workers' lives and sisters in the "cow pen" for daring to stand for their interests.

We know that if you can reduce the wages of the revolutionary miners of Goldfield, your class all over the country will take courage and reduce wages likewise, and thereby be able to have a few more costly monkey dinners, and more of their daughters may go to Europe and purchase some rotten blue blood prince, duke or other worthless achievement of that nature.

You and your class talk to us about "financial panic," etc., but we understand what it means. It simply means that we have produced so much for you and your class that now the warehouses are full and we must wait until you start a war or create new markets before we will enjoy some more "prosperity." Those who are addressing this letter are workers who are conscious of their mission. By using the bayonet and sword against us you may defeat us this time, but we will gather strength and then we will have a few more costly monkey dinners, and more of their daughters may go to Europe and purchase some rotten blue blood prince, duke or other worthless achievement of that nature.

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Voluntary Contributions

W. G. Martin, West Seneca, N. Y.	\$ 70
H. C. O'Leary, Paris, Cal.	5.00
A. Boesch, Cincinnati	1.00
G. F. Speidel, St. Paul, Minn.	2.00
C. A. Armstrong, Sacramento, Cal.	.50
Wm. Besser, Sacramento, Cal.	.50
J. Van Abbema, Sacramento, Cal.	1.00
F. Cook, Sacramento, Cal.	.50
H. Rossem, Sacramento, Cal.	1.00
J. Keiweg, Sacramento, Cal.	1.50
J. Zorn, Cincinnati, O.	1.50
Ernest Besselmeyer	5.00

\$ 20.25

Previously acknowledged 1,086.50

Total to date \$1,106.81

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CHICAGO, DECEMBER 28, 1907

To the establishment of the workers' republic, or the Co operative Commonwealth, no consideration will be as important as the self imposed discipline of the Industrial Union. On that day when the workers are called upon to assume charge of the mills, mines, factories, railways—the means of production—and to replace the capitalist mode of production by the Social mode of production for use, there will come to them the task which they alone will be competent to meet. On that day the workers will face the consummation of their ideals and the readjustment of industry in accordance with revolutionary requirements for which the Industrial organization has prepared them. Upon them will depend the one socially important task of continuing the processes of production, and the maintenance of the discipline in all departments which will be necessary to the most effective results.

THE SOLDIERS LEAVE GOLDFIELD

Mr. Roosevelt marched the troops to Goldfield and marched them back again. After getting the troops in the camp he sent three representatives to investigate and report to him their findings as to the causes of the trouble between miners and mine owners. It would seem that since the use of the military should be a last resort of those in authority, the president would have better preserved the dignity of his office by sending his commissioners first. Funston found that there was no disorder or rioting at Goldfield and returned to San Francisco. Then the president ordered the troops back to their stations. They left Goldfield last Monday. It is clear that the troops were at no time needed there. Their presence in the camp at all was in response to representations made by the mine owners through John Sparks, governor, who is one of their number. The object of the mine owners and the plant owner-holders was, not to preserve the peace, which had not been broken, nor to preserve property, which had not been attacked, but to break up the miners' organization and force the men to accept a reduction in pay and the open shop. Whether they will succeed in this yet remains to be seen. That they will have the co-operation of the A. F. of L. scabbers in their nefarious work goes as a matter of course.

The troops having been removed, let nobody be surprised if there soon follows disorder, riot and murder at Goldfield. The record made by the mine owners is strong presumptive evidence that they stop at nothing to attain their ends. If to accomplish their selfish work disorder is necessary, disorder they will have. Their hired gun men are on the ground to do their bidding. Sherman Bell publicly announces that he will go to Goldfield and take charge of the situation in the interest of the mine owners, provided HE GETS MONEY ENOUGH. If trouble ensues and Goldfield is plunged into disorder and rioting, the soldiers should be immediately sent back—to get the "unwhipped mob" which Sherman Bell is willing to lead, for money.

The latest word from Sheriff Ingalls is that nothing serious, requiring troops, has occurred at Goldfield. The sheriff gave out this statement: "I sincerely never say I can not take care of a situation until that situation presents itself. It hasn't come yet, and I hope it never will. Our office has received no reports of deportations outside of the first one, and that proved a myth. There is no need for fear. The city is very quiet, and I am hopeful that it will remain so."

A CHALLENGE TO THE NEVERWASES

Assuming that a conference to be attended by Wm. D. Haywood and Chas. E. Moyer, and others representing the Western Federation of Miners, is really to be held some time next month in Chicago, THIS BULLETIN, in behalf of the Industrial Workers of the World, herewith submits to the consideration of every honest man who may participate the following FACTS and challenges that conference collectively and EVERY MAN IN IT INDIVIDUALLY to confute any one of them:

1. That prior to the convention of 1906 plans were laid by Sherman with Mahoney and other officers of the W. F. M. to capture the convention and control the organization.
2. That the contention of the Neverwases that the convention was controlled by the De Leon and the S. L. P. was groundless and false.
3. That the convention was regular and legal, was so adjudged by the court, and so recognized by the obstructionists until the majority removed the faction from office and abolished the presidency.
4. That the convention being constitutionally assembled and regularly organized, it became at once the supreme legislative body of the I. W. W., superior to president and executive board, and the sole judge as to who was and who was not entitled to a seat.
5. That the convention, being legally organized, Sherman (with other officers) reported to it as to a constitutional body and submitted to it up to the point where, in conjunction with other reactionaries, he could not control its actions.
6. That the acts of the convention were regularly submitted to a referendum vote of the membership and ratified by an overwhelming majority.
7. That the causes for deposing the president and abolishing the office were mainly three: (a) The known hostility of the incumbent to revolutionary unionism and all delegates who declared for it; (b) general incompetency as shown by one year's administration; (c) gross extravagance and misuse of the organization's funds.
8. That the court found that the contention of the defendants (the Neverwases) that the "convention was illegal and its acts and doings void" was specifically wrong.
9. That the court found that Wm. E. Trautmann was the regular, legal and duly-elected secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W.
10. That (and this is more important) an undeniable, and overwhelming majority of the membership of the I. W. W. rendered the same verdict.
11. That the receipts of the I. W. W. (212 Bush Temple, Chicago) for the year following the convention exceeded \$30,000, while the receipts of the misnamed "Sherman I. W. W." for September, 1907, were \$294.64.
12. That the "acting" officers of the W. F. M., acting with Sherman to emasculate the I. W. W., conveyed to its membership through the "Miners' Magazine" misleading information about the convention and sent out the following alleged referendum: "Shall the actions of the second annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World be declared unconstitutional and illegal?"
13. That the leaders of the eighteen (18) reactionaries in the convention were at no time during their term of office in accord with the spirit and purpose of a revolutionary working class organization, such as the I. W. W. was intended to be.
14. That their hostility arose in part from the densest ignorance of what the revolution means in its historic and economic significance, and in part from a desire to perpetuate themselves in office to secure an easy living.
15. That they were wholly incompetent to serve with efficiency an organization with whose fundamental principles they were at war and whose purpose they did not understand.
16. That the battle of the "proletaire rabble" and "bunch of tramps," as the "Miners' Magazine" called the delegates, has been completely justified by subsequent events, especially by the part enacted by the officers of the Western Federation of Miners.

IT'S A SPLENDID EXPERIMENT

Industrial Unionists are sometimes told that their plan of organization is an "experiment," and being an experiment is not worth considering. Whenever the old craft unionist attempts to meet the argument for Industrial Unionism he invariably shows a dislike for investigation, assumes a supercilious air and blurt out, "It's an experiment, that's all, an experiment," expecting his opponent to subside and admit that he is vanquished. It's funny to see the craft unionist wriggle and squirm in his unavailing attempts to make an argument. But there is always the one way of escape for him, "It's an experiment." And so it is. It is the most splendid working class experiment ever undertaken. As an experiment it has in it more of promise for the slaves of capitalism than all the frayed and fringed craft unions with their ashes of realization.

I. W. W. Springs Some Sarkasm

Under the above heading the Portland (Ore.) Telegraph prints the following:

As Josh Billings used to say, "This is sarkasm." The Industrial Workers of the World, Local No. 92, with headquarters at 204 Fourth street, is springing a good-natured "josh" as the result of the recent financial stringency. The jest is inspired by the policy of industrial retrenchment which went into effect November 1, when many lines of employment laid off thousands of men, ran short-handed and cut wages.

The following letter from Secretary J. D. Smith, of the above mentioned union, to the Telegraph, will explain itself:

"Editor, Sir: Labor in this locality is in a bad way. Men are being laid off, wages cut, etc.

"You can do much to relieve the strain, so give us a hand. Just whoop her up. Say there is work for everybody, tell of big projects to open up soon, and so on. Something must be done soon or some of the working people may get hungry.

Yours for industrial freedom,
(Signed) "J. D. Smith."
"P. S.—I inclose a small sum for a starter. So whoop her up. There is more money where the inclosed came from."

It is in the inclosed "josh" where the writer's real "sarkasm" comes. It is a printed note purporting to be a "Labor certificate" and authorized by the I. W. W., as it bears the organization's seal, and the union label in the corner.

This certificate is good for \$5 in payment for debts and buying clothes and food to preserve Labor Power. The reverse side of the certificate is the following announcement: "This certificate is issued by the I. W. W. headquarters, 204 Fourth street, Portland, Ore., and is redeemable upon the inauguration of Industrial Administration by the workers."

Attention is also called to the doctrine, "Labor deserves all it produces." The real upper ten, or upper ten hundred, or whatever the number may be, had a big show in Chicago recently. It was a living picture outfit, in which the beauties and beaux of society initiated all kinds of old-time aristocratic and old-time prostitute, and is said to have been highly interesting as a study in "high art." We have not heard that there was any interference with the show on the part of any public authorities.

If you form your conclusions of the I. W. W., or Industrial Unionism, from the opinions expressed by its enemies, you'll go wrong sure. You can never learn anything about it from the "S. D. Herald," for example. That paper, on account of its local standing with Communism in Milwaukee, will never permit any truth about the I. W. W. to leak into its columns. That much you can bank on. Better get your information from headquarters, 212 Bush Temple, Chicago. Then you'll be right.

According to experience and the calculations (and hopes) of former "friends," the I. W. W. should be dead and not itself. It is a study in "high art." That it lives and grows is due to a loyal membership, a membership that could tell a hawk from a hand-saw and knew a conspiracy when they scented it.

The Industrial Workers of the World closes the year with a record of work accomplished that fixes the organization permanently in the calendar and industry. It is a record of pure and simple attempts to kill it.

The biggest surprise of the year to a certain bunch of adventurers and notoriety-seekers in the labor movement is the persistence of the proletarian organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World.

The year 1907 will be memorable in the labor movement of America as the period when a Socialist economic organization met in fierce combat the most discreditable combination of modern times—and won out.

PERFECT HARMONY PREVAILS

Wm. D. Haywood in the First Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, 1905, (then secretary of the W. F. M.)

"The American Federation of Labor, which presumes to be the labor movement of this country, is not a working class movement. It does not represent the working class."

AND NOW.
J. Kilman (now secretary of the W. F. M.), when informed that A. F. of L. men at Goldfield reported that they were in constant fear of members of the W. F. M.

"I cannot account for the statements attributed to the American Federation of Labor members in Goldfield. I know that this is not the sentiment of the HIGH OFFICERS OF THE ORGANIZATION. WITH WOMEN WE ARE IN PERFECT HARMONY. It must be simply the feeling of individual members of the American Federation toward certain of our members in Goldfield, and nothing else."

Workers Address Governor Sparks
(Continued from Page 1)

In the Industrial Workers of the World, by your action you are speeding the day when in their organized strength and knowledge they will "take and hold that which they produce by their labor;" then you and your class will not pass any bogus money on us, but will be made to work for your living.

Sincerely yours,
JOSEPH J. ETOR,
National Organizer Industrial Workers of the World.

Adopted unanimously at workers mass meeting held December 15, 1907 in the Federation of Labor Hall, Salt Lake, Utah, Dec. 19.

Queer Experiences Of an Organizer On the Road

Editor of the Bulletin: I have told the following story of my travels to different locals on several occasions, such as entertainments and the like, with the result that I have an overwhelming number of requests for a copy. So if you see fit to publish it in the Bulletin it will save me a whole lot of writing "at this time." Yours, etc.

For the benefit of the women present I will give an illustration of what humor is. Women, you know, are supposed to know nothing about humor. Of course, some can see humor in the idea of a revolutionist trying to be funny, but to come back to the illustration. A little boy was walking along a country lane eating green apples and singing "nearer My God to Thee." Those who see the humor in that are there, those who can't are nowhere.

Jamestown, you know, is on a mountain, and naturally it is quite cold there. We had a late spring anyway. When I was there late in April it was about down to zero. One day I said to a fellow: "Do you have winter here all the year around?" He said: "I don't know; I have only lived here 11 months; I was determined not to get stung again, at least not in the same place. So I make sure I said to the next man: 'Have you lived in Jamestown all your life?'" He said: "Not yet!"

I went into a restaurant and said to the girl: "Do you serve lobsters here?" She said: "Yes, what will you have?" I said: "Give me a cup of coffee."

While in New Bedford I met a fireman on a boat. You know I used to fire on the lakes, so I thought I would "talk shop." I said: "Hello Jack, firing one some hot around here?" He said: "Well, I'll put you wise; I'm stoking on the flag-ship." I said: "How does she feed?" "Oh," said he, "she is the bluntest chivvings you ever scotched." Said I: "Is she warm?" He said: "Warm? Nothing to it. She's so hot that her sweat turns into steam and blows holes in your clothes." And I said to myself, "These fellows around here are a lot of sharks. I guess I better move on before I get whaled."

On the boat from Providence to New York some of the passengers got sea-sick. I said to an Irishman who was leaning over the rail: "What's the matter, Pat, got a weak stomach?" Said he, "Weak hell! I'm throwing it farther than anybody else."

On my way east I went into a mission to hear the mopes give the Lord his orders. There was a railroad man there who had just got converted. This fellow could talk English, all right, but his talk was most slang, and when he said on him to pray he prayed thusly—there is nothing the matter with it only the slang:

"Oh Lord, now that I have flagged thee, lift my feet off the rough road of life and plant them safely on the track of the train of salvation. Make all couplings in the train with the strong link of thy love and may my hand-lamp be the bible. Heavenly Father, I pray thee keep all switches closed that lead off on a siding, especially those with a blind end. And Lord, let every coupler and car be along the line show the white light of hope, that I may make the run of life without stopping, and Heavenly Father, I pray thee, give me the Ten Commandments as a schedule, and when I have made the run, and have on scheduled time put into the great dark station of death, may thou, with a smile, well done thou good and faithful servant, come forward and sign the pay-roll, and receive your check, for eternal happiness. Amen."

Well, I was rather interested in this fellow. I thought he was quite a genius in his way; so I put the proposition of industrial unionism up to him and he took to it like a duck to water. He joined the Industrial Workers of the World, and on my return from the east I stopped off at the same town to attend an I. W. W. meeting, and behold, who was the speaker but the railroadman! When he was introduced he spoke as follows: "Mr. Chairman and fellow wage-slaves, you mopes may have it all doped out that this is your country and that you are free-born American citizens, but I'll tell you now, those who are on the road are the best marks that ever came down the pike. In the language of the greatest dope fiend on the stage, 'You are way toward the badland.' You have all been in the down-and-out club so long that if you had a dollar for every bottle of wine you ever drank you would have about thirty cents! Speaking for myself, I'll put you this; I haven't had my feet under the table since Abraham Lincoln died. I'm so way toward the badland that if a suit of clothes cost a cent I couldn't buy the arm-hole of a vest! And what's more, it's about the same with the whole working class. Lew Hawkins has them down fine. He says: 'Just look around and you can see. The painters and paper-hangers are always up against the wall. The tin-smith is always going up the spout. The stove business is grate, but everything goes up the flue. Everything is tough with the butcher and he has to keep chopping away to make ends meet. Of course, everything is all write with the author and the doctors are enjoying bad health! Everything is on tick with the watch-maker, there is a strike every hour and he is always running down his own watch! When you get hard he lays off the hands! The shoemaker is well heeled, but he has to keep pegging away to save his sole. He will hang onto a thread until the last stitch. The baker has lots of dough, but unless he is well bread he has to loaf, then he will crust up and crumble away! To make a long story short, although the wash-woman has

everything in a soak, she's the only one that is hanging out along the line to-night."

At the conclusion of this rather remarkable speech a man in the audience arose and said: "Mr. Speaker, if what you have just said is true, how in heaven's name do you account for the Atlantic Ocean?"

Where the Revolution Must be Accomplished

In the early days of the socialist propaganda the defenders of the plunder system (the plunderer couldn't if he would) endeavored to combat its growth and educational influence amongst the workers by arguments. Numerous books were written against hydra-headed monster Socialism, but instead of chopping off its head, it furnished the agitators and writers of the movement with new material for propaganda.

The agitation began to show laudable results. Unions were organized based on the recognition of the class struggle existing, built up, and its members educated along the same lines.

The ruling class then resorted to repressive measures in order to stop this agitation, education and organizing of the workers by the socialist. But those repressive laws (denying the right of assembly, the printing of revolutionary papers and distribution of literature, etc.) were repealed, since they had just the opposite effect.

Agitation and organization did not cease; on the contrary, it opened the eyes and ears of many a working man who heretofore would not see or listen. Neither did the conspiracy of silence do any considerable harm.

So, forced by circumstances and having learned by the experience of the bourgeois in other lands, the advisers and beneficiaries of our American class employed a more effective method, that of educating the workers into a capitalist mode of thinking and reasoning. Of course, when conditions demand, repression and force are resorted to in order to intimidate the more rebellious working men.

Complered with the education the workingman's child receives in the school, the capitalist controlled press, pulpit and public platform, in conjunction with auxiliaries, as the educational bureau established by the Civic Federation, Manufacturers' Alliance and different organizations of the Y. M. C. A., and last but not least, so-called labor papers, have up till now succeeded in doing that which other methods have failed to accomplish.

Failure to understand this leaves a few one-time active agitators to throw up the sponge and exclaim: "O, what's the use? The working man will not learn; he never will wake up. Other working men, after being convinced as to the correctness of our principles, say: 'You're right, but the working class won't stick together. It will remain set remains inactive and apathetic, awaiting a leader to guide them into the promised land like "Moses."

In the last analysis it is not the worker's own fault. He is only misguided and uneducated as to the true position he holds in society, like we all were before we joined the ranks of the I. W. W., and previous to that time other organizations based upon the principles of socialism.

The worker's mind, figuratively speaking, is like slate, and upon it are printed all those capitalistic ideas which leave him also fighting many times the effects of the wage system, still an opponent of industrial unionism—i. e., the industrial commonwealth.

Comprehending the above, our preliminary work is plain. Those false teachings and notions must be wiped out first before constructive and lasting work can be started.

Remember, fellow workers, one of the stars in our emblem stands for education, which must be promoted not only amongst strangers, but also in your local union. It means the unity of action in times of struggle for better conditions, unity of progress as to the final aim, the overthrow of the wage system and unity of thought as to the means and methods to be employed at the proper time and as conditions warrant.

The best antidote against the antiquated principles and craft unionism engrained on the slate in the worker's brain is the "Handbook of Industrial Unionism," by Wm. E. Trautmann, and the "Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World," amplified by A. S. Edwards. Both are included in one booklet, which sells at 5c, or 35c in lots of 100. Leaflets especially gotten out in English as well as in other languages are dealing with the same subject. Write at once for sample.

Price List of Supplies:

Constitutions, in English, per 100.	\$5.00
Constitutions, in other languages, per 100.	7.00
Local Letterheads, per 100.	50
Envelopes, per 100.	50
Withdrawal Cards, per 100.	10
Application blanks, per 100.	50
Arrears notices, per 100.	50
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Receipt Book, each.	30
Ledger, 100 pages.	1.25
Ledger, 300 pages.	3.00
Ledger, 800 pages.	8.00
Ledger, 400 pages.	3.50
Ledger, 600 pages.	6.00
Day Book, 100 pages.	1.00
Treasurer's Cash Book.	75
Minute Book.	80
Rubber Stamps and Pad.	50
Seal for the Union.	1.00
Buttons, cheap grade, each.	10
Buttons, better grade.	25

I. W. W. PUBLICATIONS

Leaflets in English, per 100—
Address to Wage Workers, \$1.50
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Food Stuff Industry. 1.50
Metal and Machinery Industry. 1.50
Story of a New Labor Union 1.50

Leaflets in Italian. 3.00
" " Swedish. 3.00
" " Polish. 3.00
" " Finnish. 3.00
" " Slavonian. 3.00
" " Croatian-Dalmatian. 4.00
" " German. 4.00
" " Yiddish. 3.00
" " Rumanian. 4.00

Japanese, Address to Wage Earners. 10.00
Japanese must be ordered from J. Subashi, 280 Jessie St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Stuttgart Congress on I. W. W. Ground

Extracts from Resolutions adopted by the Congress on the Relation of the Economic Organization to the Political Party.

"To enfranchise the proletariat completely from the bonds of Intellectual, Political and Economic Servitude, the Political and the Economic Struggle are alike necessary."

BUT
"The Union will not fully perform their duty in the struggle for the immediate liberation of the workers unless a thorough Socialist spirit inspires their policy."

ADD TO THE ABOVE

That the INDUSTRIAL UNION, the Economic Organization of the Working Class, is of primary importance and must supersede the political state, and the World Federation of Industrial Unionists and Industrial Unionism TRIUMPHANT.

Industrial Union HANDBOOK

ITALIAN OR POLISH EDITIONS

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SEND ORDERS TO
212 Bush Temple, Chicago

The Industrial Workers of the World has but one general office in Chicago, located in the Bush Temple, North Clark Street; It has no connection with any claimants to the name and repudiates any and all claims made by them.

Industrial Union HANDBOOK

Gives an outline of the Structure of Industrial Unionism and Analysis of the Preamble. Very useful in arriving at a understanding of the form of organization of the

Industrial Workers of the World

Price, postpaid, 10 cts. Special rates on large orders.

TONOPAH MINERS' PROTEST

In all the history of the American republic there is no such an unprecedented and indefensible a violation of the traditions of local autonomy as is the establishment of a military satrapy at Goldfield in times of peace, without the destruction of property or the abuse of some wholesome law upon the part of any uncontrollable portion of the community.

The act of Governor Sparks and President Roosevelt in executing a usurpation of the functions of home rule in times of no revolt by establishing a military protectorship is infamous and cannot be justified by any pretense other than as a guarantee to speculative sharks.

It is a fatal precedent and partakes of the nature of a wicked design. May its perpetrators find their punishment in public indignation, ignominy and shame. Neither revolt or disturbance within the purview of an orderly community is at hand to justify so violent and tyrannical an act. Mark, Commanding Officer Reynolds said, "The peace is well preserved," and George Wingfield, "was in particularly pleasant humor today and tonight."

The whole procedure is a reproduction on American soil of "The King (mine barons) can do no wrong." We repeat, no satisfactory reason can be presented to justify this crime against the traditions and honored service of a rule "of, by and for the people."

In its usurpation of the sovereign, divine right of a people to regulate and adjust their own affairs, it behooves the people as a whole, irrespective of organization or craft or condition, to protest against this outrage of implied and actual tyranny in order to avoid the confusion that this attempt to overthrow local autonomy forecasts—the substitution of military despotism for civil rule.

When the authority of a nation becomes the handmaid of unjustifiable craft and cunning speculation, it partakes of the nature of a peridious exercise of authority, detaching and shaming the honest American pride that the rule of the people is a sovereign fact. It is a peridious violation of democratic power and emphasizes the mischievous tendency that impresses the decadence of the glory of a republican form of government. That which is a national disease, the result of economic injustice and greed, is seized upon to prostitute the natural functions of a democratic government. It is plain notice that greed is to be protected and that the rights of the weaker are to be subjected to this greed.

It is rather with feelings of pity that Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121, W. F. M., is compelled to take the initiative to protest against so infamous an act, but in doing so it performs a duty, for it recognizes the handwriting upon the wall, that the cause of popular government is weighed in the balance and found wanting and that a military dictatorship with its hydra-headed infamies to outrage manhood and throttle liberty is staring us in the face, to force servitude in order to coin blood money for the stock jobbing speculators.

Like the old praetorship, the establishment of the Roman camp, this tendency is like the digging of the grave for free institutions and the furnishing of free institutions and the last rites of brave rule will be devoted, that those who through cunning and craft, a perfect embodiment of the parasite, may thrive and prosper the more. Bidden and spurred to ride the millions thus saddled and bridled to be ridden through the infamy of the acts that have Goldfield for its vortex, foreshadow.

And John Sparks! It is rather more in sorrow than in anger that we point to your heralded assurance of days gone by that you were the friend of labor that no violent disgrace of military anguish and shame such as has made Colorado weep should begrime and despoil Nevada under your regime. Recall your reflex today and then think of a year ago—on Nevada soil the rifle and bayonet in the hands of the serried and trained automatons who know naught else but 46 shoot or stab when some officer orders the slaughter. The very contrast is affecting, and you, in the face of your pretended friendship for labor, have justified this institution of military domination when no act of war was committed and no signal for disturbance called for such a deed. How do you like your position, and what sort of honor do you expect an impartial people to delegate to your memory? It is like a countenance turned toward the wall—hide me from the disclosure of this day! Behold, Wingfield, "was in particularly good humor tonight," as though it were to laugh at the cares of the common herd.

To our brothers at Goldfield we send greetings. Our best wishes are with you in your effort to overcome the outrages heaped upon you. You will have our loyal support. Bear your burden with patience; fall not into the trap set by the cunning and brazen move of a conscienceless enemy, remorseless in its purpose to precipitate events to justify the shame of Nevada through the weak compliance of a trusted official with a deep laid plot to destroy your organization and its efficiency to protect the hours, the wages and the subjective rights of the wage chattel.

Beware of any maneuvering for a reign of terror. But well are we aware that you are made the victims for the excesses that have been issued as scare-crow signals to bolster the non-fulfillment of dividends by the speculators, stock gamblers—not bona fide mine operators. Surely we are aware that you are blamed for the abnormal conditions, financially and industrially, of Nevada—all attributed to Goldfield (no cause ever so evil as a social fact that agitation was not the cause for it), but then if it is true, if you are to be pronounced guilty of such a crime without due judgment or reason, why not also place the responsibility for the abnormal financial and industrial depression today ocean-wide at your door—the agitators of Goldfield—one just as sane and true as the other.

Only a few days ago the public press heralded the failure of the strongest banking institution of the Mississippi Valley, at Kansas City, with its attendant evils of havoc, distress and industrial infirmity, and intensifying the hard times, and since this is true, why is it not a justification for the White House occupant to rend the "regulars" to Gold-

field to quell the no riot and agitation that caused the suspension of the Kansas City bank? Ergo, hustled bank in Mississippi Valley due to the agitation of Goldfield miners—such a howling calamity with all its distressing consequences. Biff! Off go the regulars, a la Sparks and Roosevelt, to quell the cause of this great no disturbance and make sure that gambling graduates, now plutocrats, United States Senator banking partnership highly edifying occupations of industrious money-making game be the more protected because it is the act that makes high and honorable citizenship. Thus Roosevelt and Sparks sing the canticle, "Troops for Goldfield."

What reasoning to justify so infamous a stretch of authority without reason or judgment to bolster the cause of the formidable rich as against the righteous position of the wage earners to refuse the "pluck me scrip" system with its discount wage reducing features and its quasi counterfeiting properties of the coin and paper money carrying the fiat of the government, making it a legal tender for all public and private debts? The whole procedure in this attack on your well-being is one of injustice, infamy and Sparks' weakness, and it is there that you are made a scapegoat for the crimes of others who are constantly howling "damnable and pernicious doctrine" to hide their own iniquities, shortcomings and wrongs on society. Bah! Such logic for the abuse of the sovereign right of a people! But, brothers, as Whittier says: "These wait their doom from that great law."

Which makes the pasture serve today: And fresher life the world shall draw from their decay."

The scales have dropped, the cloven hoof is revealed. The new Goldfield wage scale and policy of proscription inaugurated behind bayonets makes it all plain and its protectors to this pre-arranged conspiracy there looms the names of Sparks and Roosevelt. Are such officials custodians of a people impartial, or victims of wilful misrepresentation? Or have they thrown overboard the sovereign right of "My country, 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty," to bestow military commands in order to involve the fall and degradation of the mine that the game for bread may prove the way for a quiet, servile slavery?

God forbid! But so it looks. The duty of the hour is to understand the significance of it all, "so pound false weights and scanty measures," and with a clear eye to the purpose of the common law to right these tricks of common gamblers and speculators trade, and while doing so arraign "Thy feeble officials in guardian strains, Who thus sit amidst foul worship-pers!"

He that daunt to people's rights preferred. It is all so plain.

Adopted at regular meeting of the Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121, W. F. M., December 10, 1907.

Financial Statement
FOR NOVEMBER

The following is a Statement of Receipts and Expenditures at the General Headquarters for the month of November, 1907. Any errors found herein should be reported to this office.

(Continued next week)

22. R. Davoli, subscription.....	50
22. Boston Industrial Union No. 56, dues.....	1.70
22. Buffalo Industrial Union No. 43, literature \$1.50, contributions \$3.60.....	5.10
22. Buffalo Industrial Union No. 43, contributions.....	3.50
22. C. H. Edwards, charter fee District Council St. Paul and Minneapolis.....	10.00
22. J. Capeau, convention report.....	70
22. T. McDermott, contribution.....	5.00
22. Rhineville Industrial Union No. 258, assessment.....	20.00
22. R. Schmidt, contribution W. S. and D. B. Br. 97 to Preston Smith fund.....	1.00
22. A. Vardinsky, contribution Liverpool Workers' Union No. 35 to Preston Smith fund.....	5.00
22. F. Bourguignon, contribution W. S. and D. B. Br. 210 to Preston Smith fund.....	5.00
22. J. R. Maley, subscription.....	50
22. Montpelier Industrial Union No. 7, assessment.....	2.50
22. St. Joseph Industrial Union No. 18, subscription 50c, literature \$1.50.....	2.00
23. F. Heslewood, subscription cards.....	1.25
23. Worcester Industrial Union No. 60, dues \$3.75, supplies \$2.50.....	4.00
23. Bush Industrial Union No. 107, dues.....	2.25
23. J. Lewis, subscription.....	25
23. Sacramento Industrial Union No. 236, literature.....	2.25
23. F. Schulte, subscription cards of Industrial Union No. 87, dues \$6, subscription 50c.....	6.50
23. J. Easton, subscription.....	1.00
25. Eugene Fischer, charter fee Lettish Workers' Local Union No. 417 \$10, on account of Industrial Council \$91.75.....	101.75
25. J. Pariseau, subscription.....	50
25. F. Scott, literature.....	90
25. C. Barber, literature 50c, subscription 50c.....	1.00
25. J. A. Jones, subscriptions.....	7.25
25. G. Mazzarella, button 35c, literature 20c, contribution Bohemian Socialist Club 80c.....	1.35
25. Patterson Industrial Union No. 152, Br. 5, literature.....	3.00
25. J. F. Welk, dues \$7.50, supplies \$9.90.....	16.40
25. V. Laclair, subscription.....	1.50
25. E. T. Kerr, literature.....	2.25
25. San Francisco Industrial Union No. 173, dues.....	12.00
25. Hudson Co. Textile Workers' Union No. 120, dues \$20, supplies \$1.50.....	21.50
25. Brooklyn Industrial Union No. 206, dues for November.....	2.25
25. Philadelphia Industrial Union No. 11, dues.....	4.80
25. Denver Industrial Union No. 125, pluggers.....	2.50

25. New York Clothing Workers' Industrial Union No. 59, on account.....	10.00
26. R. Clausen, assessment.....	1.00
26. J. Farrell, contribution.....	1.00
26. N. Sprinchorn, subscription 50c, contribution 50c.....	1.00
26. Brooklyn Industrial Union No. 15, assessment \$5, subscription 25c.....	5.25
27. Minneapolis Industrial Union No. 14, dues \$3, contribution \$1.....	4.00
27. Sacramento Industrial Union No. 236, subscriptions.....	75
27. A. Rodriguez, subscription.....	50
27. Louisville Industrial Union No. 31, dues \$1.35, handbooks \$1.....	2.35
27. Milwaukee Industrial Union No. 123, assessment \$5, dues \$3, literature, \$1.50.....	9.50
27. G. Singer, contribution W. S. and D. B. Br. 142 to Preston Smith Defense Fund.....	3.00
27. G. Hauschild, contribution W. S. and D. B. Br. 150 to Preston Smith Defense Fund.....	5.00
27. R. Kozelka, contribution W. S. and D. B. Br. 215 to Preston Smith Defense Fund.....	1.25
27. J. R. Maley, subscription.....	20
27. J. W. Lawson, dues \$3.20, assessment \$1.50, credit \$1.....	5.70
27. Marie Miller, subscriptions.....	1.00
27. New Orleans Industrial Union No. 38, dues \$6, assessment \$6.....	12.00
27. Chicago Industrial Union No. 52, assessment.....	6.00
27. R. W. Ham, subscription.....	50
27. O. Schell, contribution W. S. and D. B. Br. 135 to Preston Smith Defense Fund.....	2.00
27. Victoria, B. C. Industrial Union No. 44, dues \$8.70, assessment \$5.80, contribution 50c, bulletins \$6.50.....	15.00
27. Seattle Industrial Union No. 178, assessment \$3, supplies 30c, bulletins \$6.50.....	9.80
29. Minneapolis Industrial Union No. 64, dues \$3, subscription 50c.....	3.50
29. Fall River Industrial Union No. 55, dues.....	3.00
29. C. C. McHugh, contributions collected.....	3.00
29. San Francisco Industrial Union No. 173, dues \$6, supplies \$1.....	1.50
29. A. Klein, subscriptions.....	1.00
29. Denver Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Industrial Union No. 15, dues.....	5.00
29. A. McClellan, button.....	5.00
29. F. Heslewood, subscription book \$5, dues for L. U. No. 421, Somers, \$15, supplies.....	30.00
29. Kansas City Industrial Union No. 8, assessment.....	2.00
29. A. Muhlberg, bundle of bulletins.....	2.50
29. Jersey City Industrial Union No. 510, dues.....	15.00
29. J. A. Stromquist, dues member at large 50c, assessment 30c.....	.80
30. Anaconda Industrial Union No. 105, contribution.....	4.50
30. Beatty Industrial Union No. 22, supplies.....	2.00
30. G. T. Edwards, subscription book.....	7.50
30. A. Louwet, subscription.....	50
30. Newport News Industrial Union No. 30, dues \$3, subscription \$1.....	4.00
30. Vancouver Industrial Union No. 322, bulletins \$6.25, supplies \$1.50.....	7.75
30. Yohogany Industrial Union No. 555, dues \$12, buttons \$20.....	21.70
30. Cleveland Industrial Union No. 6, dues.....	2.00
30. G. Dorsch, contribution W. S. and D. B. Br. 222 to Preston Smith Defense Fund.....	2.00

EXPENDITURES FOR NOVEMBER

1. J. P. Thompson, on account mileage and expense.....	35.00
1. Eugene Fischer, balance Executive Board member expenses.....	80
1. D. R. Ginsburg, stenographer for week ending Oct. 26.....	49.00
1. D. R. Ginsburg, stenographer for week ending Oct. 19, \$5, and for week ending Oct. 26 \$15.....	15.00
2. O. Just, assistant, for week ending Nov. 2, stamps \$17, expressage 70c, telephone 45c, supplies 25c, carfare 20c, hall rent \$2.50, laundry 30c.....	7.36
4. J. O. Johnson, on account of loan.....	20.00
4. W. F. McDermott, on account stenographic report.....	80.00
5. Ida Mfg. Co. on account buttons.....	20.00
5. A. S. Edwards, editor, for week ending Sept. 28.....	20.00
5. F. Heslewood, on account mileage Chicago to Montana.....	50.00
6. Arthur Keep, phone Co. luncheon to Chicago.....	1.75
6. J. J. Eitor, organizing expense.....	5.40
7. W. R. Fox, organizer, for week ending July 6, salary \$18, hotel and meals \$7.70, expense 98c.....	26.68
7. D. R. Ginsburg, stenographer for week ending Nov. 2.....	15.00
7. Ida Mfg. Co. for buttons.....	100.00
8. Labor News Co. on account.....	25.00
8. C. Jacobson, stenographer, for week ending Nov. 2.....	15.00
9. J. J. Eitor, on account.....	11.72
9. O. Just, for week ending Oct. 19.....	25.00
9. O. Just, for week ending Nov. 9, supplies 25c, carfare 40c, books 30c, expressage 45c, postage \$2.60, telephone 45c.....	24.45
11. Chicago Telephone Co. for Octob.....	1.90
12. C. C. Spotswood, rent and light for November.....	106.00
12. A. S. Edwards, editor, for weeks ending Oct. 5 and Oct. 12.....	44.00
12. Wm. E. Trautmann, on account.....	4.00
13. J. J. Eitor, expense from Nov. 6 to Nov. 10, mileage \$2.30, hotel and meals 50c, expense 40c.....	3.60
13. J. P. Thompson, organizing expense South Chicago.....	25.00
13. J. P. Thompson, organizer, for weeks ending Nov. 2, mileage \$22, hotel and meals \$10, expense 25c.....	56.25
15. D. R. Ginsburg, stenographer, for week ending Nov. 9.....	15.00
14. Wm. E. Trautmann, on account salary.....	25.00
14. F. Heslewood, on account Nov. 9, salary \$24, mileage and expense.....	50.00
16. American Express Co. for week ending Nov. 14.....	10.05
16. C. Jacobson, stenographer, for week ending Nov. 9.....	15.00
16. Office expense for week ending Nov. 16, supplies 10c, carfare 60c, expressage \$1, postage \$13.10, telephone 65c, exchange and protest fees \$3.06.....	18.71
16. W. E. Trautmann, on account.....	15.00
16. O. Just, assistant, for week ending Oct. 26.....	15.00
16. Chicago Artificial Ice Co.....	2.50
18. S. E. Kelly, towel service for Octob.....	1.00
18. Oliver Typewriter Co. for supplies.....	6.65
18. E. Y. Horder, supplies.....	4.43
18. Wallace Automatic Machine Addressing Co.....	20.00
18. W. E. Trautmann, on account.....	30.00
18. J. Wagner, mileage and expense Edwardsville.....	5.13
18. Galitz & Palset, on account printing.....	20.00
18. R. Katz, on account organizing expense.....	60.00
18. Jas. P. Thompson, on account.....	55.00
18. J. C. Butterworth, on account loan.....	35.00
18. R. Katz, on account organizing expense.....	50.00
19. J. H. Walsh, for week ending Oct. 19, salary \$18, mileage \$33.70, hotel and meals \$11, expense \$2.55.....	65.25
19. F. Heslewood, balance due organizing expense.....	12.25
19. Labor News Co. on account.....	25.00
19. F. W. Kleese, returned amount paid for books.....	4.00
19. F. W. Heslewood, on account.....	4.50
21. G. M. Conover, loan returned ending Nov. 16.....	15.00
21. D. R. Ginsburg, for week ending Nov. 16.....	15.00
21. D. A. Campbell, deposit mailing 1. U. B.....	10.00
21. C. Jacobson, for week ending Nov. 16.....	15.00
21. O. Just, assistant, for week ending Nov. 2.....	15.00
21. A. S. Edwards, for week ending Oct. 19.....	22.00
21. R. Katz, on account.....	5.00
23. American Express Co. for week ending Nov. 23.....	10.46
23. O. Just, assistant, for week ending Nov. 9.....	15.00
23. F. Heslewood, on account.....	1.25
23. J. P. Thompson, for week ending Nov. 16, salary \$18, mileage \$1, hotel and meals \$6.75, miscellaneous 95c.....	26.70
23. Current expenses for week ending Nov. 23, supplies 20c, mileage 65c, stamps \$12.30, telephone 25c, exchange on checks \$3.05.....	16.45
23. W. E. Trautmann, on account salary.....	5.00
26. W. E. McDermott, on account stenographic report.....	100.00
26. C. Jacobson, stenographer, for week ending Nov. 23.....	15.00
26. D. R. Ginsburg, stenographer, for week ending Nov. 23.....	15.00
26. C. H. Burke, Jeffrey Plant, Columbus, O.....	10.00
26. Ida Mfg. Co. on account buttons.....	5.00
26. W. R. Fox, on account week June 29.....	20.00
27. W. E. Trautmann, on account salary.....	25.00
29. Jas. P. Thompson, on account.....	25.00
29. Oliver Typewriter Co. November installment on typewriter.....	5.00
30. F. Heslewood, on account.....	30.00
30. Office expense for week ending Nov. 30, mileage 25c, exchange on checks \$2.97, postage \$15, telephone 45c.....	18.67
	\$1,873.51

Paid on obligations made to cover expenses of two previous months.....\$1,380.63

Conditions in Portland

(Continued from page 1)

Worker Frohwerk, who has worked all summer at the S. P. freight sheds here, was laid off the 2nd of December. When he went to get his November pay they asked him if he wanted the pay for the two days he had worked this month. He told them that if they had no more work for him he would take it all. They took 50 cents for hospital fees for the two days' work. He told the clerk to give him a receipt for the fees, as he wanted to see a doctor. The clerk said he could not give it to him without orders from the superintendent (Merriman), so the clerk called the superintendent up on the phone and was instructed not to give receipt. They kept the fees any way.

J. D. SMITH.

Portland, Ore.

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